



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SHORTER NOTES

A SAXIFRAGE FROM THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS AND ITS RELATIVES.—Among the plants collected on the Queen Charlotte Islands by an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History and recently given to the New York Botanical Garden, is a specimen of a species of *Saxifraga* heretofore not represented in our herbaria. The plant belongs to the subgenus ARABIDIA which, prior to the acquisition of the plants referred to, was represented in North America by six species. These six species were equally divided between eastern and western North America. One species is common in the southern Alleghenies, two are found in Labrador and Greenland, while the remaining three are confined to the territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

In the case of some of the species of this group the flowers are mainly replaced with bulblets, but the plant under consideration is destitute of bulblets and bears flowers about thrice the size of those borne on any of the other species. I shall name the species after the collector, Dr. C. F. Newcombe :

Saxifraga Newcombei.—Perennial, acaulescent, the caudex short. Leaves basal; blades spatulate, 4–8 cm. long, sessile, coarsely serrate-dentate above the middle, more or less glandular-pubescent and ciliate: scapes solitary, erect, 12–22 cm. tall, simple below the inflorescence, glandular-villous, corymbosely branched above: bracts similar to the leaves, but smaller and relatively less toothed: hypanthium nearly flat, 1.5–2 mm. broad: sepals ovate to oval, 3–5 mm. long, obtuse, glabrous or nearly so, usually purple, becoming reflexed: petals white, the three upper 7.5 mm. long, with lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate bimaculate blades, truncate or cordate at the base, and claws about 1 mm. long, the two lower petals with oblong or elliptic blades 8 mm. long: filaments subulate, 4 mm. long: fruit not seen.

Type specimen from the Queen Charlotte Islands, collected during the summer of 1901, in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. It is most closely related to *Saxifraga ferruginea* Graham, but this species is smaller in every way, the flowers being barely one third as large, while the pubescence is rufous instead of pale as in *S. Newcombei*.

J. K. SMALL